

Table 153

**APPLICATION OF STANDARDS FOR TRAIL ACTIVITIES  
TO ANTICIPATED FUTURE POPULATION IN WAUKESHA COUNTY**

Trail Activity	Existing Quantity of Facility (miles)	Recommended Standard (per 1,000 persons)	Planned 2010 Population <sup>a</sup>		Planned Buildout Population <sup>b</sup>	
			Requirement (miles)	Need (miles)	Requirement (miles)	Need (miles)
Bicycling .....	43 <sup>c</sup>	0.16	62	19	88	45
Hiking .....	127 <sup>d</sup>	0.16	62	--	88	--
Horseback Riding .....	29 <sup>e</sup>	0.05	19	--	28	--
Cross-Country Skiing ....	63 <sup>f</sup>	0.02	8	--	11	--
Snowmobiling .....	108	0.11	42	--	61	--

<sup>a</sup>The anticipated resident population in the year 2010 is 384,800 persons.

<sup>b</sup>The anticipated resident population under buildout conditions is 552,000 persons.

<sup>c</sup>Includes the Bugline, Glacial Drumlin, Lake Country, and New Berlin trails.

<sup>d</sup>Includes the Bugline, Glacial Drumlin, Ice Age, Lake Country, and New Berlin trails; looped trail systems in Menomonee, Minooka, Muskego, Naga-Wauke, and Nashotah County parks; and trail systems in the Lapham Peak and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

<sup>e</sup>Includes bridle trails in Menomonee, Minooka, Muskego, and Ryan County Parks; a 2.5-mile portion of the Bugline trail; and bridle trails in the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

<sup>f</sup>Includes groomed trails in Menomonee, Minooka, Muskego, Nashotah, and Retzer County Parks and in the Lapham Peak and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

Source: Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

upon the location and composition of existing natural resources, rather than the application of development standards. It is recommended that these lands be preserved in order to maintain a high level of environmental quality in, and protect the natural beauty of, the County, as well as to provide valuable recreation opportunities for residents.

#### RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

##### Recommended Open Space Preservation Element

The open space preservation element of the park and open space plan consists of three major components: preservation of primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and parkways associated with the primary environmental corridors; preservation of natural areas and critical species habitat sites; and protection of open space lands located within the Department of Natural Resources project boundaries for the Lulu Lake Natural Area, the

Lapham Peak and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, and the Vernon Marsh Wildlife Area.

Recommended actions with respect to the preservation of open space lands are graphically summarized on Map 100. It is recommended that a total of 97,314 acres, or about 152 square miles, of open space lands be protected through a combination of public and public-interest ownership<sup>15</sup> or through the application of protective zoning. These 97,314

<sup>15</sup>Public ownership includes lands owned by the Federal, State, County, or local unit of government; school districts; and lake or sanitary districts. Public-interest ownership includes lands owned by such nonprofit conservation organizations as The Nature Conservancy, Waukesha Land Conservancy, or the Izaak Walton League.

Table 154

**PROPOSED OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS UNDER THE  
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR WAUKESHA COUNTY<sup>a</sup>**

Ownership	Existing <sup>b</sup> (acres)	Planned (acres)	Planned Change (acres)	Acquisition Cost <sup>c</sup>
State of Wisconsin .....	16,337	22,657	6,320	\$21,275,000
Waukesha County .....	3,502	13,980	10,478 <sup>d</sup>	21,779,000
Local Government <sup>e</sup> .....	3,537	16,122	12,585	28,816,000
Nonprofit Conservation Organization .....	1,112	3,325	2,213	5,250,000
Compatible Private Recreation Use .....	276	276	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,764</b>	<b>56,360</b>	<b>31,596<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>\$77,120,000</b>

NOTE: Cost estimates are expressed in 1996 dollars.

<sup>a</sup>Includes planned primary environmental corridors, planned secondary environmental corridors, planned isolated natural resource areas, and lands within a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources project boundary. These figures do not include associated surface water areas.

<sup>b</sup>Includes existing ownership in 1995.

<sup>c</sup>Unit costs used to estimate acquisition costs were \$1,000 per acre of wetlands, \$6,000 per acre of woodlands, and \$4,000 per acre of other open lands.

<sup>d</sup>Does not include 852 acres of planned primary environmental corridors, planned secondary environmental corridors, and planned isolated natural resource areas within proposed new County major parks or additions to such parks. The cost of acquiring all lands within proposed major parks is included in Table 157. If the 852 acres of planned corridor lands is included with additional open space lands to be acquired, it would total 11,330 acres for County acquisition and 32,448 total additional acquisition.

<sup>e</sup>Includes cities, villages, towns, school districts, and lake and sanitary districts.

Source: SEWRPC.

acres include planned primary and secondary environmental corridors, planned isolated natural resource areas, and areas outside corridors but within the Department of Natural Resources project boundaries. All natural areas and critical species habitat sites recommended to be preserved are contained within the planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or the planned isolated natural resource areas. It should be noted that the acreages in this section exclude areas of surface water within corridors.

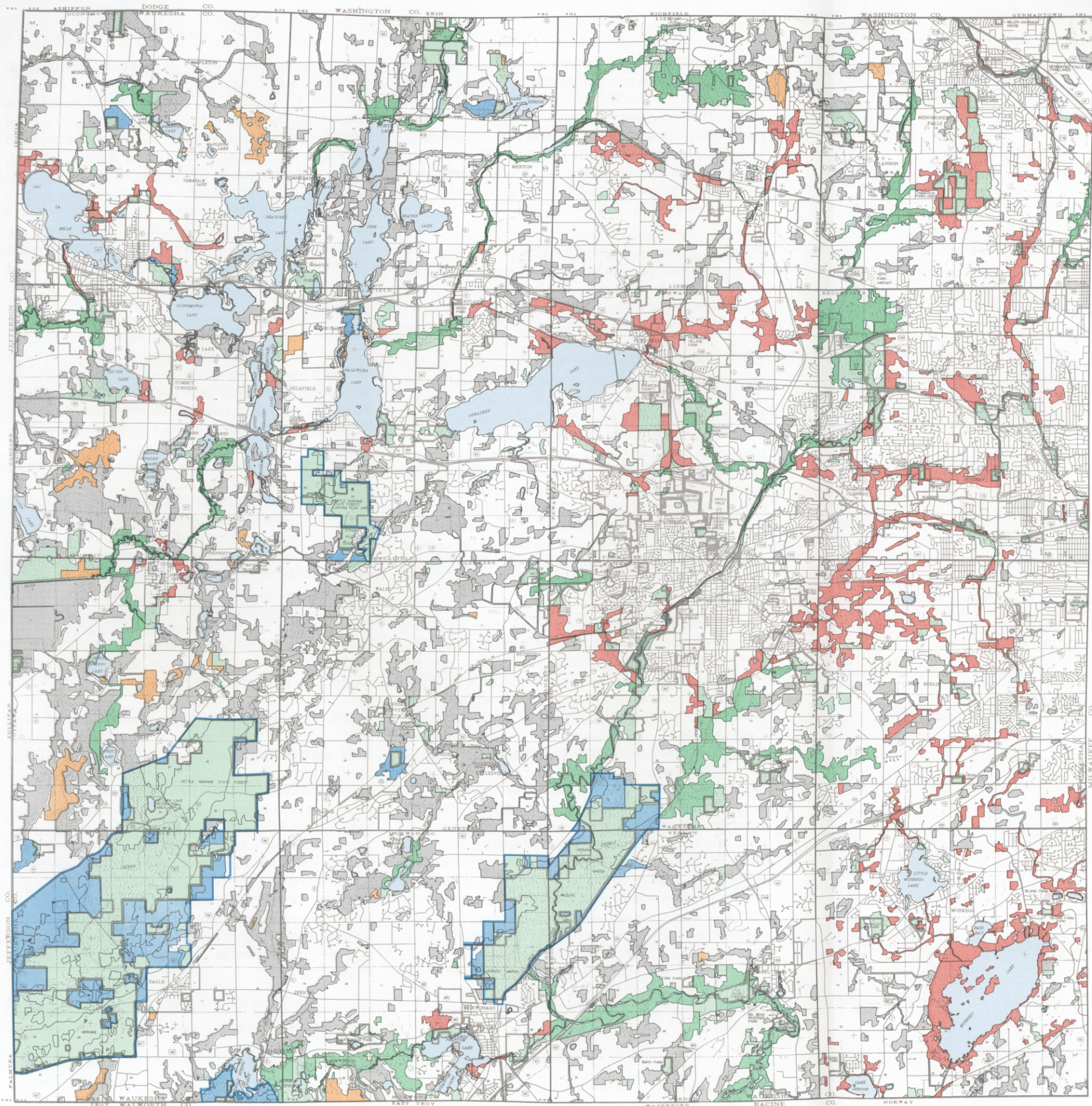
Of the total 97,314 acres of recommended open space lands, 24,764 acres, or about 25 percent, were in public ownership, public-interest ownership, or in compatible private outdoor recreation use in 1995 and are recommended to be preserved in current ownership. It is recommended that an additional

32,448 acres, or about 33 percent of proposed open space lands, including about 852 acres within proposed new or expanded major County park sites, be acquired by public agencies for natural resource protection or open space preservation purposes or for public park or trail use. The estimated cost of acquiring such lands is about \$77 million. A summary of the existing and proposed public and public-interest ownership of open space lands and associated acquisition costs is presented in Table 154. Additional information regarding the composition of such lands is provided in Table G-3 in Appendix G of this report.

The remaining 40,102 acres of open space lands should be placed in protective zoning districts to prevent incompatible development. Such protective zoning districts include floodland, conservancy, and,



RECOMMENDED OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT  
OF THE WAUKESHA COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



LEGEND

EXISTING PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP  
OF OPEN SPACE LANDS

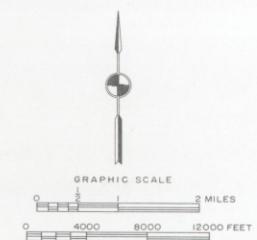
STATE, COUNTY, LOCAL, NONPROFIT CONSERVATION  
ORGANIZATION, LAKE OR SANITARY DISTRICT, OR  
COMPATIBLE PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION AND  
OPEN SPACE SITE

PROPOSED PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP  
OF OPEN SPACE LANDS

STATE  
COUNTY  
CITY, VILLAGE, TOWN, LAKE OR  
SANITARY DISTRICT  
NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

OTHER

OPEN SPACE LANDS TO BE PROTECTED BY  
PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION  
ADOPTED WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT BOUNDARY  
SURFACE WATER





for upland portions of the corridor outside areas of steep slopes, rural residential zoning with an overall density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres. However, should such open space lands, particularly lands within primary environmental corridors, become available for acquisition and use for public open space purposes, it is recommended that the appropriate public agency consider the acquisition of such lands.

Primary Environmental Corridors: The primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat, lakes and streams, and associated shoreland and floodland areas in the County. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by urban development, thereby preserving such lands in essentially natural, open uses for resource protection, scenic value, and outdoor recreation and education purposes, is one of the primary objectives of this park and open space plan. The planned extent and location of primary environmental corridors, as recommended by the land use element of this Waukesha County development plan, are shown on Map 87. A total of about 120.8 square miles of land, or approximately 21 percent of the total area of the County, is encompassed in the delineated primary environmental corridors.

The permanent preservation of the primary environmental corridors is most certain when the corridor lands are acquired in the public interest for resource preservation and compatible outdoor recreation uses. It is therefore recommended that primary environmental corridors in areas that have been developed, or are planned to be developed, for urban use; that contain natural area sites or critical species habitat sites; or that are needed to accommodate parks or trail facilities proposed under the recommended outdoor recreation plan element described later in this chapter be acquired and maintained in public or public-interest ownership or maintained in compatible nonpublic recreation or open space use. In areas of the County outside a planned urban area, as identified in the land use element of this County development plan, primary environmental corridors should be acquired if they contain a natural area or critical species habitat site or are needed for future public park or trail development. Other primary environmental corridor lands should be protected through appropriate zoning.

Map 100 depicts those primary environmental corridors which are currently in, and are recommended to remain in, public or public-interest ownership. Such areas in 1995 encompassed a total of 32.8 square miles, or about 27 percent of planned primary environmental corridors. Additional such areas recommended for public acquisition, also shown on Map 100, encompass a total of 42.0 square miles, or about 35 percent of the planned primary environmental corridors. A summary of the existing and proposed public and public-interest ownership of primary environmental corridors and associated acquisition costs is included in Table 154.

The remaining 46.0 square miles of planned primary environmental corridors, or about 38 percent of such lands, are proposed to be protected through application of appropriate zoning districts and such other public land use regulation as official mapping and land subdivision control ordinances. The appropriate zoning district for primary environmental corridor lands will depend upon the type and character of the natural resource features to be preserved and protected. All lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and associated undeveloped floodlands and shorelands generally should be placed in low-land conservancy or floodland protection zoning districts. Upland wooded areas and areas of steep slope, 12 percent or more, generally should be placed in appropriate upland conservancy, rural-density residential, or park and recreational zoning districts. Placing the primary environmental corridors in these zoning districts would generally promote the preservation of such corridors in essentially natural, open uses.

While calling for the preservation of primary environmental corridor lands, the plan recognizes that certain transportation and utility facilities may of necessity have to be accommodated within such corridors. The plan also recognizes that certain primary environmental corridor lands provide highly desirable settings for residential and recreational development and that certain limited residential and recreational uses may be accommodated in the corridors without jeopardizing the overall integrity of the corridors. The major types of development which may be accommodated within the various component natural resource features of the environmental corridors are indicated on Table 155.

It should further be noted that cluster residential development is encouraged as an alternative to



conventional subdivisions at rural residential densities, particularly when such development is proposed to occur within, or adjacent to, the primary environmental corridor. Clustering of housing units allows greater flexibility in the design of residential development by allowing building lot sizes to be reduced below those normally required by the underlying zoning district in order to concentrate the dwellings in a smaller portion of the parcel being developed. The residual land gained by using the smaller building lot size is left in open space and is protected from future development through deed restrictions or by other means. Open space within the cluster development provides common areas for recreational use by property owners in the development; clustering ideally would exclude development in wetlands, floodplains, on steep slopes, in drainageways, and in other areas that should not be developed because of physical or environmental constraints.

**Parkways:** Primary environmental corridors in urban or urbanizing areas in Southeastern Wisconsin that are held in public ownership are often termed "parkways." Parkways are generally located along a stream or river, ridge line, or other linear natural feature and are intended to provide aesthetic and natural resource continuity. Parkways often serve as ideal locations for trail facilities. It is recommended that the County acquire land and establish parkways along the following eight major streams: the Bark River, Fox River, Menomonee River, Mill Creek, Mukwonago River, Oconomowoc River, Pebble Brook, and Pewaukee River. Costs for acquisition of parkway lands are included with the cost of acquiring primary environmental corridors in Table 154.

**Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas:** As already indicated in Chapter X of this report, it is recommended that secondary environmental corridors be considered for preservation in natural, open uses or incorporated as drainageways, stormwater detention or retention areas, or as local parks or recreation trails, in developing areas. The plan also recommends that isolated natural resource areas be preserved in natural open uses insofar as practicable, incorporated for use as parks and open space reservations or stormwater detention or retention areas as appropriate. The plan further recommends that all secondary environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas containing natural area sites be protected through public-interest ownership.

A total of about 6,918 acres of land are encompassed in the planned secondary environmental corridors and about 7,590 are encompassed in the planned isolated natural resource areas, a total of 14,508 acres. Map 100 depicts those secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas which are currently in, and are recommended to remain in, public or public-interest ownership. Such areas currently encompass a total of 930 acres, or about 6 percent of planned secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. An additional 180 acres of planned secondary environmental corridors and 96 acres of isolated natural resource areas, totalling of 276 acres or 2 percent of all such areas, are in existing compatible outdoor recreation use, including such uses as golf courses and camps.

Additional secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas recommended for public acquisition are also shown on Map 100. Such areas encompass a total of 2,631 acres, or about 18 percent of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, including 1,908 acres of planned secondary environmental corridors and 723 acres of planned isolated natural resource areas. A summary of the existing and proposed public and public-interest ownership of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and associated acquisition costs, is presented in Table 154.

The remaining 10,671 acres, or 74 percent, of planned secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are not anticipated to be needed for future park or trail development and do not encompass natural area sites. These areas may be retained in private ownership, but should be placed in a zoning district that would prevent their conversion to urban use. However, should such lands be needed for local park or recreation purposes or for another public purpose, such as stormwater detention basins, it is recommended that the appropriate public agency consider the acquisition of such lands.

**Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites:** As noted earlier in this chapter, a total of 105 natural areas were identified in Waukesha County in 1994. Of the 105 natural area sites, nine were classified as NA-1 sites, 30 were classified as NA-2 sites, and 66 were classified as NA-3 sites. In addition, a total of 77 critical species habitat sites were identified, with 36 of these sites located outside a natural area.



Table 155

## GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERED COMPATIBLE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

Component Natural Resource and Related Features within Environmental Corridors <sup>a</sup>	Permitted Development															
	Transportation and Utility Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)					Recreational Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)										Rural-Density Single-Family Residential Development (see General Development Guidelines below)
	Street and Highways	Utility Lines and Related Facilities	Engineered Stormwater Management Facilities	Engineered Flood Control Facilities <sup>b</sup>	Trail <sup>c</sup>	Picnic Area	Family Camping <sup>d</sup>	Swimming Beach	Boat Access	Ski Hill	Golf	Playfield	Hard Surface Courts	Parking	Buildings	
Lakes, Rivers, Streams	.. <sup>e</sup>	.. <sup>f,g</sup>	..	.. <sup>h</sup>	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	X	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoreline	X	X	X	X	X	X	..	X	X	..	X	..	..	X	..	..
Floodplain	.. <sup>j</sup>	X	X	X	X <sup>j</sup>	..	..	X	X	..	X	X	..	X	X	..
Wetland <sup>k</sup>	..	X	X	X	X	..	..	X	X	..	X	..	..	X	..	..
Wet Soils	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	..	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Woodland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	..	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wildlife Habitat	X	X	X	..	.. <sup>m</sup>	X	..	..	..	X <sup>n</sup>	X	..	..	..	..	..
Steep Slope	X	X	..	..	.. <sup>m</sup>	X	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..
Prairie	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	.. <sup>m</sup>	X	..	..	..	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Historic Site	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	.. <sup>m</sup>	X	..	..	..	X	X	..	..	..	..	..
Scenic Viewpoint	X	X	..	..	X	X	X	..	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Area Site	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	.. <sup>m</sup>	X	..	..	..	X	X	..	..	X	X	..

NOTE: An "X" indicates that facility development is permitted within the specified natural resource feature. In those portions of the environmental corridors having more than one of the listed natural resource features, the natural resource feature with the most restrictive development limitation should take precedence.

## GENERAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

- **Transportation and Utility Facilities:** All transportation and utility facilities proposed to be located within the component natural resources should be sensitive to these resources, and, to the extent possible following construction, such resources should be restored to preconstruction conditions.

The above table presents development guidelines for major transportation and utility facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

- **Recreational Facilities:** In general, no more than 20 percent of the total environmental corridor area should be developed for recreational facilities. Furthermore, no more than 20 percent of the environmental corridor area consisting of upland wildlife habitat and woodlands should be developed for recreational facilities. It is recognized, however, that in certain cases these percentages may be exceeded in efforts to accommodate needed public recreational and game and fish management facilities within appropriate natural settings.

The above table presents development guidelines for major recreational facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

- **Single-Family Residential Development:** Limited single-family residential development within the environmental corridor may occur in various forms ranging from development on large rural estate lots to clustered single-family development. The maximum number of housing units accommodated at a proposed development site within the environmental corridor should be limited to the number determined by dividing the total corridor area within the site less the area covered by surface water and wetlands by five. Depending upon the type of sewerage facilities provided, individual lots could range from one-quarter acre to one acre or more. Developable land for each housing unit would include upland wildlife habitat and woodlands, but exclude areas of steep slope.

Single-family development on existing lots of record should be permitted as provided for under County or local zoning at the time of adoption of the County development plan.

<sup>a</sup>The natural resource and related features are defined as follows:

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams:** Includes all lakes greater than five acres in area and all perennial and intermittent streams as shown on U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps.

**Shoreline:** Includes a band 50 feet in depth along both sides of intermittent streams; a band 75 feet in depth along both sides of perennial streams; a band 75 feet in depth around lakes; and a band 200 feet in depth along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

**Floodplain:** Includes areas, excluding stream channels and lake beds, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event.

**Wetlands:** Includes areas one acre or more in size in which the water table is at, near, or above the land surface and which are characterized by both hydric soils and by the growth of sedges, cattails, and other wetland vegetation.

**Wet Soils:** Includes areas covered by wet, poorly drained, and organic soils.

**Woodlands:** Includes areas one acre or more in size having 17 or more deciduous trees per acre with at least a 50 percent canopy cover as well as coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects; excludes lowland woodlands, such as tamarack swamps, which are classified as wetlands.

**Wildlife Habitat:** Includes areas devoted to natural, open uses of a size and with a vegetative cover capable of supporting a balanced diversity of wildlife.

**Steep Slope:** Includes areas with land slopes of 12 percent or greater.

**Prairies:** Includes open, generally treeless areas which are dominated by native grasses.

**Park:** Includes public and nonpublic park and open space sites.

**Historic Site:** Includes sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Scenic Viewpoint:** Includes vantage points from which a diversity of natural features such as surface waters, wetlands, woodlands, and agricultural lands can be observed.

**Natural Area Sites:** Includes tracts of land and water so little modified by human activity that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the presettlement landscape.



## Footnotes to Table 155 (continued)

<sup>b</sup>Includes such improvements as stream channel modifications and such facilities as dams.

<sup>c</sup>Includes trails for such activities as hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing, nature study, and horseback riding, and excludes all motorized trail activities. It should be recognized that trails for motorized activities such as snowmobiling that are located outside the environmental corridors may of necessity have to cross environmental corridor lands. Proposals for such crossings should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and if it is determined that they are necessary, such trail crossings should be designed to ensure minimum disturbance of the natural resources.

<sup>d</sup>Includes areas intended to accommodate camping in tents, trailers, or recreational vehicles which remain at the site for short periods of time, typically ranging from an overnight to a two-week stay.

<sup>e</sup>It should be recognized that certain transportation facilities such as bridges may be constructed over such resources.

<sup>f</sup>It should be recognized that utility facilities such as sanitary sewers may be located in or under such resources.

<sup>g</sup>It should be recognized that electric power transmission lines and similar lines may be suspended over such resources.

<sup>h</sup>It should be recognized that certain flood control facilities such as dams and channel modifications may need to be provided in such resources to reduce or eliminate flood damage to existing development.

<sup>i</sup>It should be recognized that bridges for trail facilities may be constructed over such resources.

<sup>j</sup>It should be recognized that streets and highways may cross such resources. Where this occurs, there should be no net loss of flood storage capacity or wetlands.

<sup>k</sup>Any development affecting wetlands must adhere to the water quality standards for wetlands established under Chapter NR 103 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

<sup>l</sup>Only an appropriately designed boardwalk/trail should be permitted.

<sup>m</sup>Only appropriately designed and located hiking and cross country ski trails should be permitted.

<sup>n</sup>Only an appropriately designed, vegetated, and maintained ski hill should be permitted.

Source: SEWRPC.



It is recommended that all but two of the natural area sites within Waukesha County be preserved. Natural area sites to be preserved encompass about 13,670 acres in 103 sites. It is further recommended that those critical species habitat sites located within the primary environmental corridor, which encompass about 5,065 acres in 28 sites, also be preserved. To insure such preservation, it is recommended that all such critical species habitat sites and all natural areas be acquired by public agencies or by nonprofit conservation organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, the Waukesha Land Conservancy, or the Izaak Walton League. Exceptions would be made only where lands within such sites have already been developed, which occurs in some instances where large-lot residential or outdoor recreational development has occurred in such a manner that the natural area or critical species habitat site has generally been protected. In these cases, it is recommended that the areas be protected from additional development either through protective zoning or through conservation easements or management agreements between the landowner and public agencies or nonprofit conservation groups.

Map 101 shows the general location of natural areas and critical species habitat sites within the County recommended to be preserved through public acquisition. Table 156 lists each natural area site and critical species habitat site proposed to be preserved and the proposed acquisition agency. In all, the sites encompass about 18,735 acres. Of this total, about 10,850 acres, or about 58 percent of the total area of such sites, are under existing public or public-interest ownership, including about 7,330 acres within natural areas and about 3,520 acres within critical species habitat sites. An additional 7,885 acres, or about 42 percent, are proposed for public or public-interest ownership or management. All of these areas are encompassed by planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or by planned isolated natural resource areas. The cost of acquiring these areas is included in Table 154.

#### Department of Natural Resources Open Space Sites:

The outdoor preservation element of this County plan includes lands which have been acquired or which are proposed to be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources within the project boundaries of the Lulu Lake State Natural Area, the Lapham Peak and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, and the Vernon Marsh Wildlife Area. Project boundaries<sup>16</sup> for each of these areas have been approved by the Wisconsin Natural

Resources Board and are reflected on Map 100. It is recommended that the Department continue to acquire additional land within the approved project boundaries for open space or outdoor recreation purposes. Currently, the Department owns about 2,588 acres outside planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas, but within the approved project boundaries. An additional 2,929 acres of such lands are proposed to be acquired at an estimated cost of about \$11.8 million. This cost is included in the State of Wisconsin acquisition cost shown on Table 154.

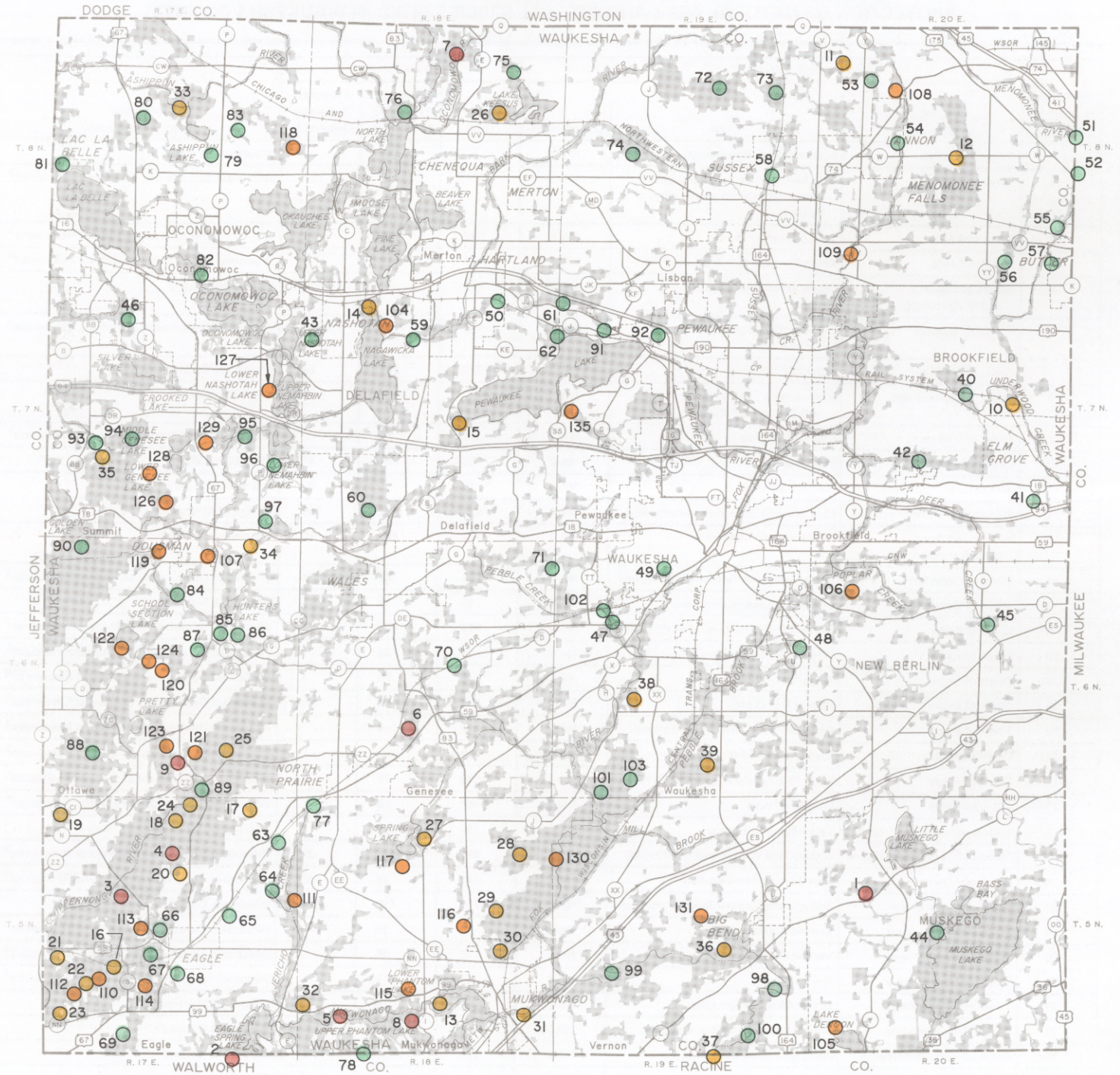
In addition to lands included within an approved Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources project boundary, a report published in April 1996 by the Kettle Moraine Task Force of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters called for the creation by the Department of a Kettle Moraine conservancy area to protect those portions of the Kettle Moraine lying between the Northern and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, generally including the area between CTH C in the Town of Ottawa and Monches County Park in the Town of Merton. The report recommends the acquisition by public agencies or nonprofit conservation organizations of specified areas for resource protection and public recreation purposes, and the protection of remaining areas through a combination of zoning regulations, conservation easements, and oversight of land development activities by groups of landowners and residents termed "conservation communities" in the report. The report recommends that the Department assume overall responsibility for protection and management of the proposed conservancy area.

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<sup>16</sup>*Lands within the approved project boundaries have been identified by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board as an appropriate addition to adjacent State forests, natural areas, or wildlife areas and are intended to be acquired by the State for recreational or open space purposes. The landowners affected should be able to initiate desired action by offering to sell the land concerned to the State for a mutually acceptable price. If the State does not act within a reasonable amount of time, appropriate private development of the developable portion of the subject lands could proceed, consistent with the County plan recommendations.*



**NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC ACQUISITION**



**LEGEND**

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
  - NATURAL AREAS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE (NA-1)
  - NATURAL AREAS OF REGIONAL OR COUNTYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE (NA-2)
  - NATURAL AREAS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)
  - CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE
- 120 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 156)

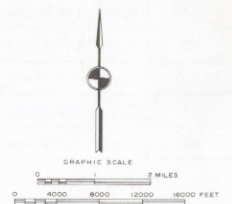




Table 156

## PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREA AND CRITICAL SPECIES SITES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY

Reference Number on Map 101	Site Identification			Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
	Civil Division	Name	Classification	Total	Existing Protective Ownership	Proposed Protective Ownership	
1	City of Muskego	Muskego Park Hardwoods	NA-1	73	73	--	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
2	Town of Eagle	Lulu Lake and Eagle Spring Lake Wetland Complex and Adjacent Uplands	NA-1	175 <sup>b</sup>	49	126	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
3	Town of Eagle	Scuppermong Prairie	NA-1	572	552	20	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
4	Town of Eagle	Kettle Moraine Fen and Low Prairie	NA-1	109	109	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
5	Towns of Eagle and Mukwonago	Upper Mukwonago River	NA-1	172	--	172 <sup>c</sup>	Waukesha County
6	Town of Genesee	Genesee Oak Opening and Yatzek's Fen	NA-1	95	40	55	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
7	Town of Merton	Monches Woods	NA-1	322	244	78	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
8	Town of Mukwonago	Mukwonago Fen, Sedge Meadow, and Tamarack Relict	NA-1	232	--	232 <sup>d</sup>	Waukesha County
9	Town of Ottawa	Ottawa Lake Fen	NA-1	25	25	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
10	City of Brookfield	Zion Woods	NA-2	55	44	11	City of Brookfield <sup>b</sup>
11	Village of Menomonee Falls	Hald Maple Woods	NA-2	40	--	40	Waukesha County
12	Village of Menomonee Falls	Menomonee Falls Tamarack Swamp	NA-2	831	462	369	Village of Menomonee Falls <sup>a</sup>
13	Village and Town of Mukwonago	Phantom Lake Wetlands	NA-2	187	167	20	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
14	Town of Delafield	Nagawicka Lake Bog and Oak Woods	NA-2	156	81	75	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
15	Town of Delafield	Powaukee Lake Access Fen	NA-2	10	10	--	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
16	Town of Eagle	Eagle Oak Opening and Dry Prairies	NA-2	466	466	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
17	Town of Eagle	Ulrickson Road Cedar Glade	NA-2	32	32	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
18	Town of Eagle	Eagle Shrub-Fen	NA-2	69	65	4	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
19	Town of Eagle	Beaver Dam Lake	NA-2	121	96	25	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
20	Town of Eagle	Kettle Moraine Limestone Outcrop	NA-2	4	4	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
21	Town of Eagle	Eagle Railroad Prairie	NA-2	19	19	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
22	Town of Eagle	Eagle Dry Prairie and Grotjen's Fen	NA-2	179	71	8	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
23	Town of Eagle	Fur Farm Pond	NA-2	69	69	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
24	Towns of Eagle and Ottawa	Eagle Fen and Spring	NA-2	155	150	5	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
25	Towns of Eagle and Ottawa	Ottawa Oak Woods and Dry Prairies	NA-2	996	965	31 <sup>f</sup>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
26	Town of Merton	Lake Keesus Fen-Meadow	NA-2	141	33	108	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
27	Town of Mukwonago	Spring Lake Sedge Meadow and Fen	NA-2	219	115	104	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
28	Town of Mukwonago	Vernon Tamarack-Fen	NA-2	16	16	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
29	Town of Mukwonago	Vernon Prairie-Fen	NA-2	37	36	1	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
30	Town of Mukwonago	Vernon Fen	NA-2	10	10	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
31	Town of Mukwonago	Lower Mukwonago River	NA-2	23	20	3	Village of Mukwonago <sup>b</sup>
32	Town of Mukwonago	Brown Lake and Sedge Meadow	NA-2	38	20	18	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
33	Town of Oconomowoc	Ashippun River Lowlands	NA-2	244	82	162	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
34	Town of Ottawa	Henrietta Lake Bog	NA-2	5	--	5	The Nature Conservancy
35	Town of Summit	Genesee Lake Road Bog	NA-2	13	3	10	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
36	Town of Vernon	Big Bend Wet-Mesic Woods	NA-2	427	219	208	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
37	Town of Vernon	Norris Marsh and Slough	NA-2	32 <sup>b</sup>	--	32	Waukesha County
38	Town of Waukesha	Fosters Woods	NA-2	89	89	--	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
39	Town of Waukesha	Falk Fen and Woods	NA-2	306	114	157 <sup>g</sup>	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
40	City of Brookfield	Wirth Swamp	NA-3	85	23	62	City of Brookfield <sup>a</sup>
41	City of Brookfield	Bishops Woods	NA-3	52	--	52	Private
42	City of Brookfield	Brookfield Swamp	NA-3	203	40	163	City of Brookfield <sup>a</sup>



Table 156 (continued)

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Reference Number on Map 101	Civil Division	Name	Classification	Total	Existing Protective Ownership	Proposed Protective Ownership	
43	City of Delafield and Village of Nashotah	Nashotah House Woods	NA-3	100	--	100	Local conservation group
44	City of Muskego	Muskego Lake Marsh	NA-3	1,061	634	427	Muskego Lake District <sup>h</sup>
45	City of New Berlin	New Berlin Woods	NA-3	35	7	28	City of New Berlin <sup>a</sup>
46	City of Oconomowoc and Town of Summit	Oconomowoc Swamp	NA-3	148	63	85	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
47	City of Waukesha	Pebble Creek Wetlands	NA-3	60	12	48	City of Waukesha <sup>a</sup>
48	City of Waukesha	Minooka Park Woods	NA-3	89	89	--	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
49	City of Waukesha	Fruits Pond Fen	NA-3	16	16	--	City of Waukesha <sup>a</sup>
50	Village of Hartland	Hartland Railroad Prairie	NA-3	4	--	4	Village of Hartland
51	Village of Menomonee Falls	Harbinger Woods	NA-3	13 <sup>b</sup>	--	13	Village of Menomonee Falls
52	Village of Menomonee Falls	Menomonee River Swamp-North	NA-3	4 <sup>b</sup>	--	4	Waukesha County
53	Village of Menomonee Falls	Peters Woods	NA-3	69	--	69	Local conservation group
54	Village of Menomonee Falls	Zuba Woods	NA-3	51	43	8	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
55	Village of Menomonee Falls	Menomonee River Swamp	NA-3	29	--	29	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
56	Village of Menomonee Falls	Theater Swamp	NA-3	91	9	82	Village of Menomonee Falls <sup>a</sup>
57	Villages of Menomonee Falls and Butler	Clarks Woods	NA-3	23	7	16	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
58	Village of Sussex	Coolings Sedge Meadow	NA-3	13	10	3	Village of Sussex <sup>i</sup>
59	Town of Delafield	Bark River School Sedge Meadow	NA-3	17	--	17	Waukesha County
60	Town of Delafield	Lapham Peak Woods	NA-3	451	351	100	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
61	Towns of Delafield and Pewaukee	Capitol Drive Sedge Meadow and Wet Prairie	NA-3	91	21	70	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District <sup>a</sup>
62	Towns of Delafield and Pewaukee	Pewaukee Lake Wetland	NA-3	68	--	68	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District
63	Town of Eagle	Road X Railroad Prairie	NA-3	4	4	0	Local conservation group <sup>j</sup>
64	Town of Eagle	Jericho Creek Fen	NA-3	8	--	8	Local conservation group
65	Town of Eagle	Mailman Road Railroad Prairie	NA-3	6	6	0	Local conservation group <sup>j</sup>
66	Town of Eagle	Paradise Springs Woods	NA-3	97	54	43	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
67	Town of Eagle	STH 59 Oak Woods and Prairies	NA-3	218	209	9	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
68	Town of Eagle	Eagle Centre Oak Opening	NA-3	20	8	12	Waukesha Land Conservancy <sup>a</sup>
69	Town of Eagle	Malek Wetland	NA-3	94	--	94	Local conservation group
70	Town of Genesee	CTH D Railroad Prairie	NA-3	5	5	--	Local conservation group <sup>j</sup>
71	Town of Genesee	Brown's Fen	NA-3	2	2	--	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
72	Town of Lisbon	Lisbon Low Woods	NA-3	267	21	246	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
73	Town of Lisbon	Sussex Swamp	NA-3	147	--	147	Local conservation group
74	Town of Lisbon	Thousand Oaks Tamarack Relict	NA-3	30	2	28	Town of Lisbon
75	Town of Merton	Camp Whitcomb Lowland	NA-3	48	40	8	Camp Whitcomb <sup>a</sup>
76	Town of Merton	Cheneque Wetland Complex	NA-3	111	11	100	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
77	Town of Mukwonago	North Prairie Railroad Prairie	NA-3	5	5	--	Local conservation group <sup>j</sup>
78	Town of Mukwonago	Mukwonago Low Woods	NA-3	167 <sup>b</sup>	--	167	Local conservation group <sup>k</sup>
79	Town of Oconomowoc	Meadowbrook School Bog	NA-3	11	5	6	Local conservation group <sup>j</sup>
80	Town of Oconomowoc	Raesch Tamarack Swamp	NA-3	95	17	78	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
81	Town of Oconomowoc	Lac La Belle Lowlands	NA-3	33	--	33	Village of Lac La Belle
82	Town of Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc River Marsh	NA-3	100	65	35	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
83	Town of Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc Sedge Meadow	NA-3	19	16	3	Local conservation group <sup>a</sup>
84	Town of Ottawa	Nelson Oak Woods and Lowlands	NA-3	91	77	14	Waukesha County <sup>m</sup>

Table 156 (continued)

Reference Number on Map 101	Site Identification			Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
	Civil Division	Name	Classification	Total	Existing Protective Ownership	Proposed Protective Ownership	
85	Town of Ottawa	Casper Creek Sedge Meadow	NA-3	16	--	16	Local conservation group
86	Town of Ottawa	Ottawa Limestone Outcrop	NA-3	70	30	40	Ice Age Trail Foundation <sup>a</sup>
87	Town of Ottawa	Larkin Lake	NA-3	41	34	7	Local conservation group <sup>a</sup>
88	Town of Ottawa	CTH ZC Lowlands	NA-3	380	--	380	Local conservation group
89	Town of Ottawa	Scuppermong Springs Dry Prairie	NA-3	1	1	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
90	Towns of Ottawa and Summit	Perkins property	NA-3	438	394	44	Izaak Walton League <sup>a</sup>
91	Town of Pewaukee	Pewaukee Sedge Meadow	NA-3	11	--	11	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District
92	Town of Pewaukee	Pewaukee Park Sedge Meadow	NA-3	42	--	42	Village of Pewaukee
93	Town of Summit	Crossroads Bog	NA-3	4	1	3	Local conservation group <sup>a</sup>
94	Town of Summit	Laura Lake Swamp	NA-3	274	8	266	Local conservation group <sup>a</sup>
95	Town of Summit	Bark River Marsh	NA-3	158	4	154	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
96	Town of Summit	Breens Bay Sedge Meadow	NA-3	16	--	16	Nemahbin Lake District
97	Town of Summit	Sawyer Road Sedge Meadow	NA-3	38	3	35	Local conservation group
98	Town of Vernon	River Oaks Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	135	58	77	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
99	Town of Vernon	Porter Low Woods	NA-3	245	--	245	Waukesha County
100	Towns of Vernon and Waterford	Norris Oak Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	352	--	352	Waukesha County
101	Towns of Vernon and Waukesha	Fox River Woods	NA-3	411	351	60	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
102	Town of Waukesha	Pebble Creek Railroad Prairie	NA-3	7	7	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>n</sup>
103	Town of Waukesha	Vernon Mesic Prairie	NA-3	16	16	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
104	City of Delafield	Nagawicka Lake	CSH-B	22	--	22	Waukesha Land Conservancy
105	City of Muskego	Danoon Lake	CSH-B	30	--	30	City of Muskego
106	City of New Berlin	Delopst Meadow	CSH-P	24	--	24	City of New Berlin
107	Village of Dousman	Dousman Mill Pond	CSH-B	2	--	2	Village of Dousman
108	Village of Menomonee Falls	Ranch Woods	CSH-P	4	--	4	Waukesha County
109	Village of Menomonee Falls	Fox River Woods	CSH-B	22	2	20	Waukesha County <sup>a</sup>
110	Town of Eagle	Shelter Two Ridge	CSH-P	4	4	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
111	Town of Eagle	Holtz Oak Opening	CSH-P	94	--	94	Local conservation group
112	Town of Eagle	Mounded Fen	CSH-P	16	16	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
113	Town of Eagle	Paradise Springs Brook	CSH-P	24	24	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
114	Town of Eagle	Old World Wisconsin Marsh	CSH-B	30	30	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
115	Town of Mukwonago	Mukwonago Park Oak Opening	CSH-M	78	28	50	Private <sup>o</sup>
116	Town of Mukwonago	Romanowski Fen	CSH-P	8	--	8	Waukesha County
117	Town of Mukwonago	Spring Lake Woods	CSH-P	14	--	14	Local conservation group
118	Town of Oconomowoc	Stonebank Tamarack Relict	CSH-B	166	28	138	Local conservation group <sup>a</sup>
119	Town of Ottawa	Utica Lake Tamaracks	CSH-P	35	--	35	Waukesha County
120	Town of Ottawa	Lurvey Tamaracks	CSH-P	15	--	15	Private <sup>p</sup>
121	Town of Ottawa	Dog Trail Area	CSH-B	175	175	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
122	Town of Ottawa	School Section Lake	CSH-B	12	--	12	Local conservation group
123	Town of Ottawa	Unnamed shrub/grassland	CSH-B	340	328	12	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
124	Town of Ottawa	Unnamed low woods/thicket	CSH-B	188	12	176	Local conservation group
125	Town of Pewaukee	Meadowbrook Prairie	CSH-P	14	14	--	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District <sup>a</sup>
126	Town of Summit	Dousman Road Low Woods	CSH-P	3	--	3	Local conservation group
127	Town of Summit	Massaro Woods	CSH-P	12	--	12	Local conservation group
128	Town of Summit	Genesee Lake Road Tamaracks	CSH-P	110	--	110	Local conservation group



Table 156 (continued)

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Reference Number on Map 101	Civil Division	Name	Classification	Total	Existing Protective Ownership	Proposed Protective Ownership	
129	Town of Summit	Duck Lake	CSH-B	30	--	30	Local conservation group
130	Towns of Vernon and Mukwonago	Vernon Marsh	CSH-B	3,568	2,861	707	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <sup>a</sup>
131	Town of Vernon	Pheasant Hill Woods	CSH-P	24	--	24	Local conservation group
--	--	Total: 131 Sites	--	18,734	10,851	7,883	--

NOTE: NA-1 denotes Natural Area sites of statewide or greater significance; NA-2 denotes Natural Area sites of countywide or regional significance; NA-3 denotes Natural Area sites of local significance; CSH-B denotes Critical Bird Species Habitat sites; CSH-M denotes Critical Mammal Species Habitat sites; and CSH-P denotes Critical Plant Species Habitat sites.

<sup>a</sup>Agency currently owns some or all of this site.

<sup>b</sup>Includes only that portion of the site in Waukesha County.

<sup>c</sup>Six acres of this site, located within the Rainbow Springs Golf Course, should remain in private ownership and be protected through public land use regulation.

<sup>d</sup>Three acres of this site, located within residential lots, should remain in private ownership and be protected through public land use regulation.

<sup>e</sup>The railroad right-of-way is currently owned by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation; however the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources owns the adjacent lands. It is proposed that the Department of Natural Resources assume responsibility for managing the natural area.

<sup>f</sup>The 31 acres not currently owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources have been developed for large-lot residential use. It is proposed that these 31 acres remain in private ownership and be protected through public land use regulation.

<sup>g</sup>Approximately 25 acres of the natural area not currently owned by Waukesha County are part of a Girl Scout camp and proposed to remain in Girl Scouts ownership.

<sup>h</sup>Existing protective ownership includes Big Muskego Lake surface water.

<sup>i</sup>Waukesha County currently owns the 10-acre portion of the natural area within public ownership. It is proposed that the Village of Sussex be responsible for acquiring the additional three acres and adjacent primary environmental corridor lands.

<sup>j</sup>The railroad right-of-way is currently owned by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. It is proposed that a local conservation group enter into a cooperative agreement with the State to manage the natural area.

<sup>k</sup>Approximately 10 acres of this site are part of an existing golf course and are proposed to remain privately owned.

<sup>l</sup>The five acres under existing protective ownership are owned by the school district. It is proposed that a local conservation group acquire the rest of the site.

<sup>m</sup>The 77 acres under existing protective ownership are owned by the Waukesha Land Conservancy. The remaining 14 acres are proposed to be acquired by Waukesha County as part of the Bark River Parkway.

<sup>n</sup>The natural area is located between the Glacial Drumlin State Trail, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Wisconsin & Southern Railroad right-of-way, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. It is proposed that the Department of Natural Resources assume responsibility for managing the natural area.

<sup>o</sup>The 28 acres under existing protective ownership are owned by Waukesha County and are located within Mukwonago Park. The remaining 50 acres have been developed for large-lot residential use. It is proposed that these 50 acres remain in private ownership and be protected through public land use regulation.

<sup>p</sup>These 15 acres have been developed for large-lot residential use. It is proposed that these 15 acres remain in private ownership and be protected through public land use regulation.

Source: SEWRPC.

Implementation of this park and open plan would serve to fulfil the recommendations of the Academy report in the following ways: 1) the recommended acquisition for resource protection and trail development purposes of the Bark River corridor from Monches Park south to the Glacial Drumlin Trail in the Town of Ottawa, 2) the recommended acquisition for resource protection and trail development purposes of a corridor from the Glacial Drumlin Trail south to the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest by way of Pretty Lake and School Section Lake, 3) recommended acquisition

by public agencies or by nonprofit conservation organizations of identified natural areas and critical species habitat sites within the proposed conservancy area, and 4) protection through zoning of other primary and secondary corridors and isolated natural resource areas within the proposed conservancy area.

#### Recommended Park and Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities

The outdoor recreation sites and trail facilities recommended under the County park and open

space plan element are shown on Map 102. The sites and facilities proposed to be provided under the park and open space plan for Waukesha County include major parks and resource-oriented recreational facilities, parkways, trails, and boat-access facilities. Certain other State and County parks and facilities are also addressed, along with local parks and outdoor recreation sites and facilities. A description of the recommended sites and facilities follows.

**Major Parks:** Under the park and open space plan for Waukesha County, 19 major parks and one special regional outdoor recreational site would be provided. Of the 19 major parks, 17 are existing parks and two would be new parks to be developed by Waukesha County.

Of the 17 existing major parks, 12 are owned by Waukesha County, Fox Bend Park, Fox River Park, Menomonee Park, Minooka Park, Monches Park, Mukwonago Park, Muskego Park, Naga-Waukee Park, Nashotah Park, Retzer Nature Center, Ryan Park, and Wanaki Golf Course;<sup>17</sup> three are owned by the State of Wisconsin, the Ottawa Lake Recreation Area and the Pine Woods Campground in the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest and the Lapham Peak Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest; and two are owned by local governments, the New Berlin Hills Golf Course, owned by the City of New Berlin, and Wirth Park, owned by the City of Brookfield. The special regional outdoor recreational site is Old World Wisconsin, a site operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin but owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, located within the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

Under the plan, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Department of Natural Resources would continue to maintain the existing historic structures and cross-country ski trails at Old World Wisconsin and provide additional facilities in accordance with the master plan for the site. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would continue to maintain existing facilities at Lapham Peak, Ottawa Lake Recreation Area, and

Pine Woods Campground and provide additional facilities for resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities as needed at these sites. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would also continue to acquire additional land within the approved project boundaries for the Lulu Lake State Natural Area, the Lapham Peak and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, and the Vernon Marsh Wildlife Area. The Cities of Brookfield and New Berlin would continue to maintain existing outdoor recreation facilities at Wirth Park and New Berlin Hills Golf Course, respectively.

Waukesha County would be responsible for the provision of 14 major parks in the County. Of these major parks, two new parks would be acquired and developed by the County, including a new 500-acre park in the northwestern portion of the County, intended to serve the Oconomowoc area, and a new major park in the northwestern portion of the City of Brookfield, intended to serve the north-central portion of the County.

Major recommendations for outdoor recreational facilities at the County parks include the development of a swimming beach at Fox Brook Park, development of canoe access sites on the Fox River at Fox Bend and Fox River Parks, and possible development of 18-hole, regulation golf courses at Minooka and Mukwonago Parks and at the proposed new Oconomowoc-area park.

It should be noted the development of future public golf courses should be based on demonstrated public need. Private daily-fee courses may be able to fill the need for public courses provided the private courses are comparable to existing publicly owned courses in terms of affordability and course quality. In addition, the need for public golf courses may be filled by public acquisition of privately owned courses if they are located in proximity to new golf course sites recommended by this plan. Should a privately owned golf course in the northwestern, southwestern, or south-central portion of the County become available for acquisition, the County should consider such acquisition.

Specific recommendations for each of the major County parks are presented below.

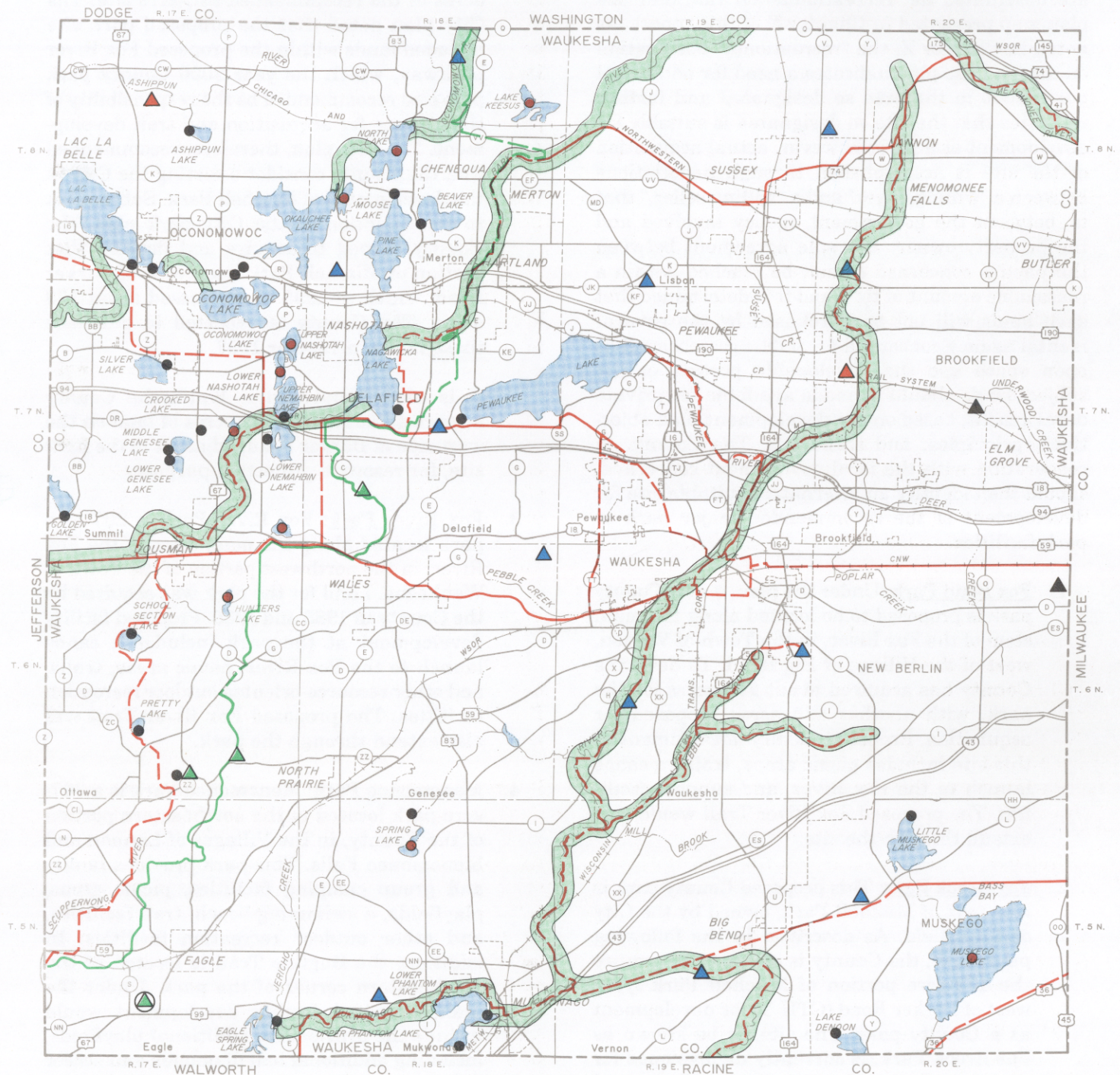
It should be noted that recommendations for the new major park in the Oconomowoc area and for certain existing major parks call for the acquisition of additional park lands by the County for recreational and open space purposes. Such acquisitions

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<sup>17</sup>It should be noted that land acquisitions have not yet been completed for Fox Bend, Minooka, Monches, and Ryan Parks. Proposed additions to these parks are described later in this section.



## OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE WAUKESHA COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



## LEGEND

## MAJOR PARKS

- ▲ STATE
- ▲ COUNTY
- ▲ PROPOSED COUNTY
- ▲ LOCAL
- SPECIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE

## BOAT ACCESS

- EXISTING PUBLIC ACCESS
- PROPOSED PUBLIC ACCESS  
(LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED BY WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES)

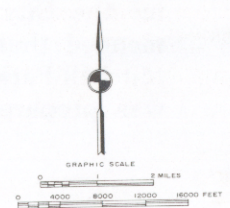
## TRAILS

- EXISTING ICE AGE TRAIL
- - - PROPOSED ICE AGE TRAIL
- EXISTING AREAWIDE TRAIL
- - - PROPOSED AREAWIDE TRAIL

## PARKWAYS

- GENERAL PARKWAY LOCATION

Source: SEWRPC.





are designated as "recreational" on the land use plan map presented in Chapter X of this report. As noted in Chapter X, the "recreational" designation on the land use plan indicates a need for additional park lands in the area so designated and further indicates that the site so designated is suitable for development as a park; however, actual acquisition of the site is accomplished through negotiations between a "willing buyer" and a "willing seller," that is, between the government agency involved and the property owner. If a sale agreement between the parties concerned cannot be reached within a reasonable amount of time and it is determined that such lands will not be purchased by the governmental agency concerned for public recreational or open space use the developable portion of the subject lands should be made available for private development, based on the development plan objectives, principles, and standards. The County, in cooperation with the local government concerned, should then identify an alternative suitable site for development of the recommended major park or park facilities.

1. Fox Bend Park: Under the plan, a new County park is proposed to be located along the main stem of the Fox River, in the Town of Vernon, west of the Village of Big Bend. To date, the County has acquired about 209 acres for the park, with another 180 acres proposed for acquisition. Proposed facility development at this site includes picnic areas, trails, a canoe launch to the Fox River, and support facilities. The proposed Fox River Trail would also extend through the site.
2. Fox Brook Park: This proposed County park is now part of Mitchell Park, owned by the City of Brookfield. As described in the following paragraph, the County is planning to acquire the 173-acre portion of Mitchell Park lying west of Barker Road (CTH Y) for development as a County park. The site, to be known as Fox Brook Park, is currently undeveloped for park use, but is the former site of a gravel quarry. The former quarry lake is proposed to be developed for swimming. Other recommended uses of the site include picnic areas, trails, and support facilities.

Under the adopted park and open space plan for the City of Brookfield<sup>18</sup> it was recommended that the City acquire and develop Mitchell Park. At the time the City park plan was prepared, the City had acquired 533

acres of the recommended 813-acre site. The City plan noted that the proposed park site included lands within the proposed Fox River parkway, which the year 2000 County park plan had recommended be the responsibility of the County for acquisition and trail development. The City plan, therefore, recommended that the County consider assisting the City in the development of Mitchell Park. Subsequent to the adoption of the City park plan, the County agreed to acquire and develop that portion of Mitchell Park lying west of Barker Road, which in 1995 encompassed about 173 acres. The County is expected to purchase these lands in 1996 or 1997.

It is recommended that Waukesha County acquire an additional 157 acres of land on the west side of Barker Road, adjacent to the park site, for resource protection purposes.

3. Fox River Park: Fox River Park is 207-acre park located along the main stem of the Fox River, in the northwest portion of the Town of Waukesha. Land for the park was acquired by the County in 1988 and 1989. Proposed facility development at the park includes a canoe launch to the Fox River, picnic areas, trails, and other resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. The proposed Fox River Trail will also extend through the park.
4. Menomonee Park: Menomonee Park is a 397-acre park located in the northeastern portion of the County, in the Villages of Lannon and Menomonee Falls. This park provides family and group camping facilities, picnic areas, playfields, a swimming beach, trail facilities, and other outdoor recreation facilities. In addition, the Bugline Trail is located at the southeastern corner of the park. Under the plan, proposed facility development would include the provision of additional playfields, including additional ball diamonds and soccer fields; additional picnic areas; and additional park support facilities, including a shelter building, concessions, and road and parking lot improvements.

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<sup>18</sup>See *SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 108, A Park and Open Space Plan for the City of Brookfield*, August 1991.



5. Minooka Park: Minooka Park is a 535-acre park located in the east-central portion of the County, in the Cities of New Berlin and Waukesha and the Town of Waukesha. Existing facilities at the park include a swimming beach, picnic areas, a group camping area, playfields, trail facilities, and other outdoor recreation facilities. The park also encompasses a scientific and natural area site identified as having local significance. Minooka Park is located along the proposed Pebble Brook Parkway; existing trail facilities at the site would connect with the proposed Pebble Brook Trail. Minooka Park was expanded by 237 acres, to the current 535 acres, in 1991. An additional 43-acre expansion is proposed, which will increase the size of the park to approximately 580 acres. It is recommended that an 18-hole, regulation golf course and accessory facilities be developed at Minooka Park should the need for an additional public golf course in this portion of the County become apparent.<sup>19</sup> In the interim, it is recommended that trail facilities be provided on the recently-acquired lands at Minooka Park.
6. Monches Park: Monches Park is a largely undeveloped park site located in the northern portion of the County, in the Town of Merton. Existing development consists of a segment of the Ice Age Trail, which traverses the site. Existing County ownership encompasses an area of about 349 acres, which includes an isolated five-acre parcel along the Oconomowoc River. That parcel will become part of the park upon completion of recommended acquisitions. Under the plan, it is recommended that an additional 115 acres of land be acquired for outdoor recreation and resource preservation purposes. This 115-acre addition includes 78 acres within the 322-acre Monches Woods natural area, identified as a natural area of Statewide or greater significance, and would include the entire natural

area within the park. Proposed facility development at the site includes the provision of picnic areas and trail facilities.

7. Mukwonago Park: Mukwonago Park is a 222-acre park located in the southern portion of the County, in the Town of Mukwonago. Under the recommended plan, the County would acquire an additional 316 acres to the north and east of the existing park. Under the plan, proposed facility development would include the extension of public sewer and water facilities to the park and the development of an 18-hole, regulation golf course and accessory facilities, should the need for a public golf course in this portion of the County become apparent. Mukwonago Park is located just north of the proposed trail traversing the Mukwonago River Parkway; trail facilities would extend from the parkway to the park.
8. Muskego Park: Muskego Park is a 209-acre park located in the southeastern portion of the County, in the City of Muskego. Existing facilities at the park include a swimming beach, picnic areas, a campground, playfields, trail facilities, and other outdoor recreation facilities. The park also encompasses the Muskego Park hardwoods, a designated State natural area. Under the plan, proposed additional facility development includes the extension of public sewer and water facilities to the park.
9. Naga-Waukee Park: Naga-Waukee Park is a 416-acre park located in the central portion of the County, in the City and Town of Delafield. The park includes lands along the shoreline of both Pewaukee and Nagawicka Lakes. Existing facilities at the park include a swimming beach; picnic areas; a campground; an 18-hole, regulation golf course; boat-launch facilities on both Pewaukee and Nagawicka Lakes; playfields; trail facilities; and other outdoor recreation facilities. Existing segments of both the Ice Age Trail and the Lake Country Trail also traverse the park. In addition, the Naga-Waukee Park Ice Arena was opened in 1995. It includes a rink, bleachers, rest rooms, locker rooms, and other associated facilities. The park also encompasses one natural area site, identified as having regional or County significance. Proposed additional facility development at the park includes the provision of additional picnic areas and trails;

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<sup>19</sup>Development of a County-owned golf course in the southwestern portion of the City of New Berlin was initially recommended, in the year 2000 County park plan, as part of proposed County Park No. 3. The initially proposed location has been shifted slightly to incorporate the proposed site as part of an expanded Minooka Park.

beach improvements and shoreline erosion control on Nagawicka Lake; and additional park support facilities, including a multi-purpose building and rest rooms.

10. Nashotah Park: Nashotah Park is a 444-acre park located in the northwestern portion of the County, in the Village of Nashotah and the Town of Merton. Existing facilities at the park include picnic areas, playfields, and trail facilities. The park also encompasses two small lakes. Under the plan, proposed facility development would include the provision of additional support facilities.
11. Retzer Nature Center: Retzer Nature Center is a 338-acre park located in the center of the County, in the Towns of Genesee and Waukesha. Existing facilities at the site include a nature center, a picnic area, and trails. The site also encompasses one natural area site identified as having local significance. Under the plan, an additional 270 acres of land would be acquired for resource preservation and nature study purposes. Proposed additional facility development at the site would include the provision of additional nature trails and nature study facilities and necessary support facilities.
12. Ryan Park: Ryan Park is an undeveloped park site located in the north-central portion of the County, in the Towns of Lisbon and Pewaukee. Existing County ownership encompasses about 204 acres, including an acquisition of about 87 acres made in 1995. Under the plan, approximately 80 additional acres of land would be acquired for resource preservation and outdoor recreation purposes. Proposed facility development of the site includes the provision of picnic areas, horse trails, hiking trails, and other resource-oriented facilities and support facilities.
13. Wanaki Golf Course: Wanaki Golf Course is a 152-acre park located along the Fox River, in the Village of Menomonee Falls. The site provides an 18-hole, regulation golf course. Under the plan, proposed facility development would include fairway and green improvements and other support facilities as necessary. In addition, a portion of the proposed Fox River Trail would be located along the eastern perimeter of the site.

14. Proposed County Park: Under the plan, it is recommended that the County acquire a new park site in the northwestern portion of the County. It is recommended that about 500 acres of land be acquired. Proposed facility development at the site could include an 18-hole, regulation golf course and necessary support facilities, picnic areas, playfields, and trails.

In addition to the recommended facility development recommended in the above paragraphs, it is recommended that the County consider providing camping facilities at Fox Bend, Monches, and Nashotah Parks and at the proposed new park site near Oconomowoc, as well as providing additional campsites at Mukwonago Park. As noted in the Park and Open Space Needs section of this chapter, the provision of additional public campsites may be warranted because of the relatively small number of private campsites within the County.

As further described under the Park and Open Space Needs section earlier in this chapter, application of the standards for major park facilities would also call for the development of a public downhill skiing facility within the County. The provision of such a facility by the County was deemed impractical because of the unpredictable amount of snowfall received during the winter.

The acquisition and development costs relating to the expansion of, or provision of additional facilities at, the twelve existing major County parks and the acquisition and development costs for the two proposed new major County parks are presented in Table 157. As indicated in Table 157, such costs are estimated at about \$28.4 million to serve the resident population of the County under full development of the County land use plan. Of this amount, about \$5.5 million, or about 19 percent, would be required for the acquisition of additional park lands and about \$22.9 million, or about 81 percent, would be required for development of those lands.

Areawide Recreation Trails: Under the recommended plan, a 200-mile system of recreation trails would be provided to enable participation in such activities as bicycling, hiking, nature study, and cross-country skiing. The recommended trail system, shown on Map 102, is part of a larger, regionwide trail system. The recommended trail



Table 157

**ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR MAJOR  
COUNTY PARKS AS SET FORTH IN THE RECOMMENDED PARK PLAN**

Major Park	Acreage		Acquisition Cost	Proposed Additional Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
	Existing	Proposed Additional				
Fox Bend Park .....	209	185	\$ 435,000	Picnic areas, trails, playfields, fishing, and canoe access, general development	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 2,735,000
Fox Brook Park .....	--	330 <sup>a</sup>	502,000	Swimming beach, picnic areas, trails, general development	2,674,000	3,176,000
Fox River Park .....	207	--	--	Picnic areas, trails, playfields, fishing, and canoe access, general development	1,524,000	1,524,000
Menomonee Park .....	397	--	--	Picnic areas, playfields, shelter building, Camp Pow Wow improvements, road and parking lot improvements, and other support facilities	800,000	800,000
Minooka Park .....	535	43	240,000	Renovate beach house; 18-hole, regulation golf course, trails, and general development	3,900,000	4,140,000
Monches Park .....	344	115	617,000	Picnic areas, trails, and general development	475,000	1,092,000
Mukwonago Park .....	222	316	948,000	Park utilities; park headquarters building; and 18-hole, regulation golf course	3,830,000	4,778,000
Muskego Park .....	209	--	--	Park utilities, new restrooms, support facilities	423,000	423,000
Naga-Wauke Park and Golf Course .....	416	--	--	Renovate beach house, stabilize beach, golf course improvements, general development	745,000	745,000
Nashotah Park .....	444	--	--	General development	100,000	100,000
Retzer Nature Center .....	338	270	945,000	Additional trails	25,000	970,000
Ryan Park .....	204	79	400,000	Picnic areas, horse and hiking trails, general development	550,000	950,000
Wanaki Golf Course .....	152	--	--	Course and irrigation system improvements	600,000	600,000
Proposed New County Park ...	--	500	1,475,000	Picnic areas; playfields; trails; 18-hole, regulation golf course; general development	4,938,000	6,413,000
<b>Total: 14 Sites</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>\$5,562,000</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$22,884,000</b>	<b>\$28,446,000</b>

NOTE: All costs are expressed in 1996 dollars.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 173 acres proposed to be acquired in 1996 and an additional 157 acres proposed to be acquired after the year 2000.

Source: Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission and SEWRPC.

system within Waukesha County is comprised of 16 trails, including about 80 miles of existing trails and about 120 miles of proposed new trails.

Of the recommended 200-mile trail system within Waukesha County, about 146 miles, or about 73 percent, would be provided by Waukesha County as part of the following 14 trails: the Bark River, Bugline, Fox River,<sup>20</sup> Lake Country, Menomonee River,<sup>21</sup> Mill Creek, Mukwonago River, Muskego Lakes, New Berlin, Oconomowoc-Watertown, Pebble Brook, Pewaukee River, Pretty Section, and the St. Martins-Wind Lake Trails. The remaining 54

miles, or about 27 percent, would be provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as part of the Glacial Drumlin and Ice Age Trails. While the primary responsibility for the provision of areawide

<sup>20</sup>Approximately two miles of the proposed Fox River trail have been completed by the City of Waukesha.

<sup>21</sup>Approximately two miles of the Menomonee River trail have been completed by the Village of Menomonee Falls.

trails would rest with Waukesha County and the Department of Natural Resources, several local units of government have taken the initiative to develop portions of proposed areawide trails located within their corporate limits. The County and the Department of Natural Resources should work cooperatively with the local unit of government concerned in all cases when designing and constructing areawide trails.

Specific recommendations relating to the 16 area-wide trails are presented below.

1. Bark River Trail: The proposed 16-mile Bark River Trail is to be located along the main stem of the Bark River, in the northwestern portion of the County. This trail would connect with the Bugline Trail on the north and the Lake Country Trail on the south. The trail, which is approximately parallel to the Ice Age Trail, would provide a north-south trail for bicycling in the northwestern portion of the County; since bicycling is not permitted on the Ice Age Trail. It is recommended that Waukesha County assume responsibility for development of the trail.
2. Bugline Trail: The existing 12-mile Bugline Trail is located generally on the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad right-of-way, in northeastern Waukesha County, and extends from STH 175 in the Village of Menomonee Falls to CTH VV in the Village of Merton. The trail provides opportunities for bicycling and hiking along its entire length and a separate parallel path for horseback riding along an approximately four-mile segment near Menomonee Park. It is recommended that the trail be extended approximately one-half mile eastward, to connect with the Menomonee River Trail, and approximately one-quarter mile westward, to connect with the Ice Age Trail and the proposed Bark River Trail. The Bugline trail would also connect with the proposed Fox River Trail in the Village of Lannon.
3. Fox River Trail: The proposed 37-mile Fox River Trail is to be sited along the main stem of the Fox River, in the eastern half of Waukesha County. This trail would connect with the Bugline Trail on the north, with the Glacial Drumlin State Trail and the New Berlin and Pebble Brook Trails in the central portion of the County, with the Mukwonago River Trail in the southern portion of the County, and with the Fox River Trail in Racine County on the south. The Fox River Trail would provide opportunities for hiking and bicycling. It is recommended that Waukesha County assume responsibility for development of the trail. Of the total 37-mile length of the Fox River Trail in Waukesha County, about two miles have been developed by the City of Waukesha within existing park sites.
4. Lake Country Trail: The 15-mile Lake Country Trail runs along a Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way, a former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, in northwestern Waukesha County. It would provide opportunities for bicycling and hiking. Approximately eight miles of the trail, from the northwestern corporate limit of the City of Waukesha to the western corporate limit of the City of Delafield, have been developed by Waukesha County. It is recommended that the County extend the trail an additional seven miles to Roosevelt Park in the City of Oconomowoc. The existing trail connects with the Ice Age Trail in the City of Delafield. It is recommended that trail connections be established through the City of Waukesha to connect the Lake Country Trail to the Fox River, Glacial Drumlin, and New Berlin Trails.
5. Menomonee River Trail: The four-mile Menomonee River Trail is to be located along the main stem of the Menomonee River, in northeastern Waukesha County. This trail would connect with the Menomonee River Trail in Milwaukee County on the east and with the Bugline Trail in the Village of Menomonee Falls on the west. It would provide opportunities for bicycling and hiking. Approximately two miles of the trail have been developed by the Village of Menomonee Falls on parkway lands owned by the Village.
6. Mill Creek Trail: The proposed five-mile Mill Creek Trail is to be located along the main stem of Mill Creek, in central Waukesha County. This trail would link a proposed City of New Berlin community park on the east with the Pebble Brook Trail on the west. It would provide opportunities for bicycling and hiking. The entire length of the corridor would lie within existing and proposed County parkway lands.



7. Mukwonago River Trail: The proposed eight-mile Mukwonago River Trail is to be located along the main stem of the Mukwonago River, in southwestern Waukesha County. This trail would connect with the Fox River Trail on the east and the Mukwonago River Trail in Walworth County on the west. It would provide opportunities for a variety of trail-oriented activities, including hiking, bicycling, and nature study.

8. Muskego Lakes Trail: The proposed 10-mile portion of the Muskego Lakes Trail within Waukesha County is to be located on a Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way, a former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, from the Milwaukee-Waukesha County line westward through the City of Muskego and the Village of Big Bend, to a connection with the proposed Fox River Trail. The City of Muskego has developed that portion of the trail from Forest Home Avenue in the City of Franklin, about one-quarter mile east of the eastern Muskego City line, approximately five and one-half miles west, to Woods Road, near Muskego County Park. It is recommended that Waukesha County, in cooperation with the local governments concerned, assume responsibility for constructing remaining portions of the trail within Waukesha County. This trail, which is recommended in the adopted regional bicycle plan,<sup>22</sup> would extend eastward to the community of St. Martins, in Milwaukee County.

9. New Berlin Trail: The eight-mile New Berlin Trail is proposed to be located along a Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way, a former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, in southeastern Waukesha County. It would provide opportunities for bicycling and hiking. Approximately six and one-half miles of the trail, extending from the Milwaukee County '76 Trail at Greenfield Park, approximately one-half mile east of the Milwaukee-Waukesha County line, to the western corporate limit of the City of New Berlin, has been developed by Waukesha County. It is recommended that the County extend the trail westward one additional mile,

to Lincoln Avenue in the City of Waukesha. It is further recommended that a connecting segment be provided over City streets to connect the New Berlin Trail to the Fox River and Glacial Drumlin Trails.

10. Oconomowoc-Watertown Trail: The proposed three-mile portion of the Oconomowoc-Watertown Trail within Waukesha County is to be located on a Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way, a former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, from the west County line to the western corporate limit of the City of Oconomowoc, where it is proposed to be routed on nonarterial streets to the City's Roosevelt Park. The trail would connect to the Lake Country Trail at Roosevelt Park on the east and to a proposed trail in the Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way in Jefferson County on the west. It is recommended that Waukesha County, in cooperation with the City of Oconomowoc, be responsible for constructing that portion of the trail within Waukesha County. The trail would accommodate both hiking and bicycling.

11. Pebble Brook Trail: The proposed eight-mile Pebble Brook Trail is to be located along the main stem of Pebble Brook, in the Town and City of Waukesha. This trail, which is proposed to be developed by the County, would connect Minooka Park on the east with the Fox River Trail on the west. It would provide opportunities for bicycling and hiking and would be sited within existing and proposed Pebble Brook Parkway lands.

12. Pewaukee River Trail: The proposed five-mile Pewaukee River Trail is to be located along the main stem of the Pewaukee River, in the Village and Town of Pewaukee. This trail, which is proposed to be developed jointly by the Village of Pewaukee and the County, would connect the Pewaukee Lake lakefront, in the Village of Pewaukee, on the west, to the Fox River Trail, on the east. This trail would provide opportunities for a variety of trail-oriented activities, including hiking, bicycling, and nature study. The trail would be located within existing and proposed Pewaukee River Parkway lands.

13. Pretty Section Trail: The proposed nine-mile Pretty Section Trail is recommended to be developed by the County in cooperation

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<sup>22</sup>See SEWRPC Planning Report No. 43, A Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1994.

with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and to connect the Ice Age Trail in the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest with the Glacial Drumlin Trail. The Pretty Section Trail, which is recommended to accommodate hiking and bicycling, would provide off-street bicycle access from the Glacial Drumlin Trail to the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest and would also provide access to Pretty Lake and School Section Lake. The trail, which is approximately parallel to the Ice Age Trail, would provide a usable north-south trail for bicycling in the southwestern portion of the County, since bicycling is not permitted on the Ice Age Trail.

14. St. Martins-Wind Lake Trail: The proposed four-mile segment of the St. Martins-Wind Lake Trail within Waukesha County is to be located along a Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way, a former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, from the Milwaukee-Waukesha County line southwestward through the City of Muskego to the Waukesha-Racine County line. Recommended in the regional bicycle and pedestrian system plan, the trail would extend eastward to the community of St. Martins, in Milwaukee County, and southward into Racine County, where it would continue within the same right-of-way and connect with the existing Racine County Waterford-Wind Lake Trail. It is recommended that Waukesha County assume responsibility for developing that portion of the trail located within Waukesha County.

15. Glacial Drumlin State Trail: The 16-mile portion of the Glacial Drumlin Trail in Waukesha County is located on the former Chicago & North Western Railway's Milwaukee-Madison right-of-way in western Waukesha County. The trail, which was developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, provides opportunities for bicycling, hiking, and snowmobiling. The City of Waukesha has extended the trail approximately one mile eastward, to connect with a segment of the Fox River Trail developed by the City. The Glacial Drumlin Trail also connects with the Ice Age Trail in west-central Waukesha County. The Glacial Drumlin Trail extends westward through Jefferson County, currently ending in the Village of Cottage Grove, in Dane County.

16. Ice Age Trail: The 38-mile Ice Age Trail is located in the Kettle Moraine area of western Waukesha County. This trail connects with the Ice Age Trail in Washington County on the north and with the Ice Age Trail in the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit in Jefferson and Walworth Counties on the south, providing opportunities for hiking and cross-country skiing. Bicycling is not permitted on the trail. The trail is being developed cooperatively by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Ice Age Trail and Park Foundation, Waukesha County, and a number of local governments. To date, all but nine miles of the trail within the County have been completed.

The development costs pertaining to the recommended trail facilities are presented in Table 158. The development of 200 miles of trails in the County is estimated to cost about \$2.8 million, with Waukesha County responsible for approximately \$2.6 million and the Department of Natural Resources and the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation responsible for the remaining \$200,000.

It is also recommended that the County, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the City of Waukesha, work to connect the Fox River, Glacial Drumlin, Lake Country, and New Berlin Trails through a combination of off-street paths and on-street routes. Proposed trail connections are depicted on Map 102. It should be noted that the connection between the New Berlin Trail and the Fox River Trail is proposed to be located on-street, approximately parallel to an existing railway line which was in 1995 owned jointly by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Wisconsin Central, Ltd. The rail line has not been used for several years. Should this line be abandoned, it is recommended that the County and City of Waukesha consider acquiring the right-of-way for development of an off-street connection between the New Berlin and Fox River Trails.

The plan also recommends the development of two on-street connections between the Lake Country and Glacial Drumlin Trails. The first connection would be located on CTH TT, on the west side of the City of Waukesha. The second would be located on Cushing Park Road, in the City and Town of Delafield. The CTH TT route is included as part of the adopted regional bicycle plan. The Cushing Park Road route represents a modification of the regional bicycle plan, which recommended that the connection between the Lake Country and Glacial Drumlin



Table 158

## FACILITY DEVELOPMENT COSTS AND RECOMMENDED JURISDICTION FOR AREAWIDE RECREATION TRAIL SYSTEM

Trail	On- or Off-Street	Length (miles) <sup>a</sup>	Estimated Acquisition and Development Cost <sup>b</sup>	Recommended Jurisdiction <sup>c</sup>
Bark River Trail .....	14 miles off-street, 2.5 miles on-street	16.5 <sup>d</sup>	\$ 352,000 <sup>e</sup>	Waukesha County
Bugline Trail .....	11 miles off-street, 1.5 miles on-street	12.5	10,500 <sup>f</sup>	Waukesha County
Fox River Trail .....	Off-street	37.0 <sup>g</sup>	875,000 <sup>e</sup>	Waukesha County
Glacial Drumlin Trail .....	Off-street	17.0 <sup>h</sup>	- <sup>h</sup>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Ice Age Trail .....	Off-street	38.0	200,000	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation
Lake Country Trail .....	Off-street <sup>i</sup>	15.0 <sup>k</sup>	200,000 <sup>j</sup>	Waukesha County
Menomonee River Trail .....	3 miles off-street, 1 mile on-street	4.0 <sup>l</sup>	50,000 <sup>e</sup>	Waukesha County and Village of Menomonee Falls
Mill Creek Trail .....	Off-street	5.0	125,000 <sup>e</sup>	Waukesha County and City of New Berlin
Mukwonago River Trail .....	7 miles off-street, 1 mile on-street	8.0	175,500 <sup>e</sup>	Waukesha County
Muskego Lakes Trail .....	Off-street <sup>i</sup>	10.0 <sup>m</sup>	100,000 <sup>j</sup>	Waukesha County and City of Muskego
New Berlin Trail .....	Off-street <sup>i</sup>	8.0 <sup>n</sup>	56,500 <sup>j</sup>	Waukesha County
Oconomowoc-Watertown Trail ...	1.5 miles off-street, 1.5 miles on-street	3.0	39,000	Waukesha County
Pebble Brook Trail .....	Off-street	8.0	200,000 <sup>e</sup>	Waukesha County
Pewaukee River Trail .....	Off-street	5.0	125,000 <sup>e</sup>	Waukesha County and Village of Pewaukee
Pretty Section Trail .....	8 miles off-street, 1 mile on-street	9.0	205,000 <sup>o</sup>	Waukesha County
St. Martins-Wind Lake Trail .....	Off-street <sup>i</sup>	4.0	100,000 <sup>j</sup>	Waukesha County
Total	--	200.0	\$2,813,500	--

<sup>a</sup>Trail lengths are given in route-miles. Where trails are proposed to be located on-street, the number of lane-miles will be approximately twice the number of route-miles, since bicycle lanes or bicycle routes would be located along both sides of a street.

<sup>b</sup>Estimated development costs are expressed in constant 1995 dollars. Except where otherwise noted, development costs include associated acquisition costs. Unit improvement costs used were \$25,000 per mile for the construction of a 10-foot-wide path surfaced with limestone screenings for off-street trails; \$500 per mile to establish an on-street bicycle route on nonarterial streets; and \$5,000 per mile for development of foot trails.

<sup>c</sup>Level of government recommended to assume responsibility for construction and maintenance of the trail. The responsible agency may enter into agreements with other units of government to develop or maintain the trail.

<sup>d</sup>Does not include segment where the Bark River trail coincides with the Lake Country trail.

<sup>e</sup>Includes the cost of trail construction only. Because the trail is to be located within parkway or natural resource corridor lands, the cost of land acquisition for the trail is included in Table 152.

<sup>f</sup>Includes the cost of developing 1.5 miles of trail on local streets. The off-street portion of the trail has been developed on former railway right-of-way now owned by Waukesha County.

<sup>g</sup>Two miles of the trail have been developed by the City of Waukesha.

<sup>h</sup>The Glacial Drumlin trail within Waukesha County has been completed.

<sup>i</sup>Of the recommended 38-mile portion of the Ice Age Trail within Waukesha County, 29 miles have been completed.

<sup>j</sup>Trail is to be located within Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way under lease agreement; therefore, no acquisition costs have been included in the cost.

<sup>k</sup>Eight miles of the Lake Country trail have been completed.

<sup>l</sup>Two miles of the Menomonee River trail have been completed, one on-street and one off-street. Two miles within the proposed Menomonee River parkway are still to be developed.

<sup>m</sup>Approximately six miles of the Muskego Lakes trail have been developed by the City of Muskego.

<sup>n</sup>Approximately 6.5 miles of the New Berlin trail have been completed. The remaining segment is expected to be completed in late 1996.

<sup>o</sup>Includes development cost and the cost of acquiring approximately one acre of land near School Section Lake. The remainder of the proposed trail is located on-street or within primary environmental corridor lands proposed to be acquired by Waukesha County. The cost of acquiring those lands is included in Table 154.

Source: SEWRPC.

Trails be accommodated on CTH C. The Town of Delafield has expressed an interest in re-locating the proposed bicycle route because of the lower volume of vehicular traffic on Cushing Park Road, in comparison to CTH C.

It is further recommended that, following the acquisition of the new major park site in the northwestern portion of the County, a trail corridor be identified to provide a connection from the new park to the Bark River Trail.

**Lake and River Access:** Lakes and rivers constitute a particularly valuable part of the natural resource base of the County. Lakes and rivers enhance the aesthetic quality of the County and are focal points for water-related recreational activities, including such active uses as swimming, boating, and fishing and such passive uses as walking, viewing, or sitting along the water's edge.

The open space element of this plan provides for the protection, through zoning or public acquisition, of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Generally, such corridors include the area within 75 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of rivers and major lakes. Public acquisition of such corridors is recommended in areas of the County proposed to be developed for urban use or if the corridors encompass an identified natural area or a proposed park or trail facility. The open space element of this plan further recommends the acquisition of corridor lands along eight rivers and major streams in the County as part of proposed parkways. Such parkways are intended to protect river and stream corridors and to provide facilities for such recreational activities as hiking, biking, fishing, canoeing, and wildlife viewing.

In this regard, the Waukesha County Greenway Corridor Study prepared in 1996 for the County by the Regional Planning Commission has developed a methodology whereby sites suitable for the location of trails, parking areas, and public access can be systematically identified.<sup>23</sup> This methodology is intended to be applied to other segments of the Fox River and to the seven other recommended park-

ways to ensure that recreational development in riparian areas does not adversely effect environmentally sensitive resources within the corridor.

In addition to resource protection and access for passive recreational activities adjacent to rivers and lakes, this plan recommends the development of boat-access sites to provide opportunities for individuals who do not own land contiguous to a body of water to participate in such water-related recreation activities as motorboating, waterskiing, fishing, and canoeing. The regional park and open space plan recommends that rivers and major lakes, lakes with a surface area of 50 acres or more, be provided with adequate public boat access consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in various boating activities. This recommendation is consistent with requirements for public access for motorboating set forth in Chapter NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Table 152 lists the major lakes in the County and indicates whether or not public access for boating is provided. As indicated in the table, no public access, by either a public site or a private site open to the public, was available in 1995 at the following ten major lakes: Big Muskego Lake, Crooked Lake, Hunters Lake, Lake Keesus, Lower Nashotah Lake, Moose Lake, North Lake, Spring Lake, Upper Nashotah Lake, and Waterville Pond. Since 1995, access sites have been acquired, but as of June 1996 not developed, on Big Muskego Lake, Hunters Lake, and Lake Keesus.

It should be noted that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, in keeping with State Statutes which seek to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to publicly owned inland waters, recently adopted revised rules regarding lake access. Those rules, set forth in Chapter NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, require public boating access sites, including boat launching and parking facilities, to be provided on inland lakes, with the number of parking spaces varying depending on the size of the lake. The Administrative Code requires that launch facilities with at least one car-trailer parking space and a combined total of five car-trailer and automobile parking spaces be provided at boating-access sites on lakes 50 acres to 99 acres in size. The number of total parking spaces and car-trailer parking spaces increases as the size of the lake increases. The regulations also specify a maximum number of parking spaces to be provided, which also vary according to the size of the lake, in recognition that

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<sup>23</sup>See *SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 40, Waukesha County Greenway Corridor Study, Towns of Waukesha and Vernon, May 1996.*

Table 159

**ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR BOAT-ACCESS SITES TO MAJOR LAKES<sup>a</sup>  
IN WAUKESHA COUNTY BY THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Lake	Number of Parking Spaces to Be Provided <sup>b</sup>	Acquisition Cost <sup>c</sup>	Development Cost <sup>c</sup>	Total Cost <sup>c</sup>
Beaver Lake .....	11-21	\$ 200,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 260,000
Big Muskego Lake .....	47-79	-- <sup>d</sup>	-- <sup>c</sup>	-- <sup>c</sup>
Crooked Lake .....	5-5	200,000	30,000	230,000
Hunters Lake .....	5-5	-- <sup>e</sup>	30,000	30,000
Lake Keesus .....	8-16	-- <sup>f</sup>	45,000	45,000
Lower Nashotah Lake .....	5-5	200,000	30,000	230,000
Moose Lake .....	5-5	200,000	30,000	230,000
North Lake .....	15-29	300,000	155,000	455,000
Okauchee Lake .....	11-22 <sup>g</sup>	200,000	60,000	260,000
Spring Lake .....	5-7	200,000	30,000	230,000
Upper Nashotah Lake .....	5-9	200,000	30,000	230,000
Waterville Pond .....	5-5	200,000	30,000	230,000
Total	127-208	\$1,900,000	\$530,000	\$2,430,000

<sup>a</sup>Costs associated with canoe-access sites to the Fox River are included in the costs for development of major parks for canoe-access sites at Fox Bend and Fox River Parks.

<sup>b</sup>The first number in this column indicates the minimum number of spaces needed under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources rules; the second number indicates the maximum number of parking spaces to be provided under those rules. Chapter NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code sets forth the requirements for public boating access sites.

<sup>c</sup>Acquisition and development costs are based on providing the minimum number of parking spaces required.

<sup>d</sup>Funding has already been provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to the City of Muskego to develop a boat-access site on Big Muskego Lake. The site is expected to open in 1996.

<sup>e</sup>A boat-access site on Hunters Lake has been acquired.

<sup>f</sup>A boat-access site on Lake Keesus has been acquired.

<sup>g</sup>The number of parking spaces listed on this table is in addition to the 18 existing spaces.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission, and SEWRPC.

too many boats on a lake threatens both the safety of boaters and the integrity of the lake. The minimum and maximum number of parking spaces to be provided at lake-access sites within Waukesha County are shown on Table 159.

A survey of all the major lakes in the State was conducted by the Department in 1994 to determine if adequate public access to each was provided and maintained. Public access was found to be inadequate to the following ten major lakes in Waukesha County: Beaver Lake, Big Muskego Lake, Crooked

Lake, Hunters Lake, Lake Keesus, North Lake, Okauchee Lake, Spring Lake, Upper Nashotah Lake, and Waterville Pond.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources inventory differs from the Regional Planning Commission inventory in certain respects, which are summarized by Table 160. The Department inventory determined access to be adequate to Moose Lake; however, the access site, which was a private site open to the public, closed in 1995. The Department inventory also considered access to



Table 160

## RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO PUBLIC BOAT ACCESS TO MAJOR LAKES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY

Major Lake	Inadequate Access as Determined by SEWRPC	Inadequate Access as Determined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Boat Access Recommended by Park Plan
Beaver Lake .....	--	X <sup>a</sup>	X
Big Muskego Lake .....	X	X	X <sup>b</sup>
Crooked Lake .....	X	X	X
Hunters Lake .....	X	X	X <sup>c</sup>
Lake Keesus .....	X	X	X <sup>d</sup>
Lower Nashotah Lake .....	X	-- <sup>e</sup>	X <sup>e</sup>
Moose Lake .....	X	-- <sup>f</sup>	X <sup>f</sup>
North Lake .....	X	X	X
Okauchee Lake .....	--	X <sup>g</sup>	X
Spring Lake .....	X	X	X
Upper Nashotah Lake .....	X	X	X
Waterville Pond .....	X	X	X

<sup>a</sup>The existing public boat-access site on Beaver Lake does not provide any car-trailer parking spaces. Under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources access policy a minimum of 11 such spaces should be provided.

<sup>b</sup>A public access site, to be provided by the City of Muskego, is scheduled to open in 1996.

<sup>c</sup>A public access site on Hunters Lake has been acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Development of the site is dependent on funding.

<sup>d</sup>A portion of a proposed public access site on Lake Keesus was purchased by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in 1995. The Department is planning to purchase the remainder of the site in 1996. Development of the site is not expected to occur before 1997.

<sup>e</sup>The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources considers access to be adequate to Lower Nashotah Lake because of an outlet channel connecting it to Lower Nemahbin Lake.

<sup>f</sup>The access site to Moose Lake closed in 1995, after the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources survey was conducted.

<sup>g</sup>The existing public boat-access site to Okauchee Lake has only 18 car-trailer parking spaces. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources rules require a minimum of 29 such spaces.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

be adequate for Lower Nashotah Lake, although current access is through Upper Nemahbin Lake and an outlet channel which may not be adequate for larger boats. The Department considers access to be inadequate at Beaver and Okauchee Lakes, which both have public access, because of an inadequate number of car-trailer parking spaces.

It should also be noted that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provided funding in 1995 to the City of Muskego to develop a boat-

access site on Big Muskego Lake. A site was acquired in 1995 and development is expected to occur in 1996. In addition, the Department acquired a portion of a proposed public access site on Lake Keesus in 1995. The Department is expected to acquire the remainder of the proposed site in 1996. Development of the site is dependent on funding, but is not expected to occur until 1997 or later. A public access site on Hunters Lake was deeded to the Department in 1995. Development of the Hunters Lake site is also dependent on funding.

Under the plan, then, it is recommended that public boat-access sites be acquired and developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the following lakes: Crooked Lake, Moose Lake, North Lake, Spring Lake, Upper Nashotah Lake, and Waterville Pond; that an access site be developed on Hunters Lake and Lake Keesus; and that additional car-trailer parking facilities be provided at Beaver Lake and Okauchee Lake. It is also recommended that the Department consider acquiring and developing an access site on Lower Nashotah Lake. As indicated in Table 159, acquisition and development costs for the boat-access sites are estimated to total about \$2.4 million. Table 159 lists both the minimum and maximum number of parking spaces at each lake called for by Department regulations. Cost estimates for developing access sites were based on provision of the minimum number of parking spaces required under those regulations.

It should also be recognized that increasing use of lakes for many different activities, including such activities as motorboating, canoeing, swimming, and fishing, has the potential to lead to conflicts among lake users. Local units of government have the authority under State law to enact ordinances to regulate activities on lake waters, including regulating boat speeds, limiting the hours for certain types of water activities, or "zoning" a lake to prohibit competing uses within the same part of the lake. Lake use issues should be identified and resolved through the preparation of lake management plans, which could be used to survey and evaluate existing water-based recreational use opportunities, conflicts, and desired recreational preferences. As of 1995, lake management plans had been completed for ten, or about 31 percent, of the 32 major lakes within Waukesha County. Such plans are being prepared for an additional nine major lakes. The lakes for which management plans had been prepared, or were under preparation in 1996, are listed in Table G-4 in Appendix G.

It is also recommended that additional canoe-access sites to the Fox River be provided, including an access site at the Vernon Marsh Wildlife Area, to be provided by the Department of Natural Resources, and one access site each at Fox Bend and Fox River parks, to be provided by Waukesha County. Although the plan standards specifically call for canoe access to be provided along the Fox River in Waukesha County, several other rivers in the County would be suitable for canoeing, including the Ashippun, Bark, Mukwonago, Oconomowoc, and Pewaukee Rivers. It is therefore recommended

that the County and local units of government provide canoe-access points and associated parking at appropriate locations along other rivers and streams, particularly within existing and proposed public parks, such as the new major park proposed to be located along the Ashippun River north of Oconomowoc, and the eight parkways recommended to be established along major rivers and streams within the County.

#### Local Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan Element:

In addition to meeting resource-oriented outdoor recreation needs, a park plan must seek to provide sites and facilities for nonresource-oriented activities, such as baseball, tennis, and playground activities. In comparison to the resource-oriented outdoor recreation site and facilities, sites and facilities for nonresource-oriented activities rely less heavily on natural resource amenities, generally meet a greater need in urban than rural areas, and have a relatively small service radius. For these reasons, responsibility for providing such sites and facilities generally rests with city, village, and town governments.

Within urban areas of the County, it is recommended that a full range of community and neighborhood park sites and facilities be provided. Recommendations for the provision of local park sites and facilities should be identified through the preparation and local adoption of comprehensive local park and open space plans. As of April 1, 1996, such local park and open space plans have been prepared and adopted within Waukesha County by the following 14 local governments:<sup>24</sup> the Cities of Brookfield, Delafield, Muskego, New Berlin, and Waukesha; the Villages of Butler, Hartland, Menomonee Falls, Mukwonago, Pewaukee, Sussex, and Wales; and the Towns of Delafield and Pewaukee. In addition, local park plans are being prepared by the City of Oconomowoc, the Villages of Nashotah and Sussex, and the Towns of Merton, Summit, and Vernon. A list of adopted local park and open space plans is provided in Table G-5 in Appendix G.

Within the rural areas of the County, it is generally recommended that one town-owned park and associated outdoor recreation facilities be provided in each town to serve the needs of residents for local

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<sup>24</sup>*Includes only those local governments whose plans have been approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.*

civic events and for such organized recreational activities as softball and picnicking. As the community recreational facility, the town park should be located in conjunction with another community facility that serves as a focal point for town residents, such as a town hall, school, or fire station. Towns which currently lack park and outdoor recreation facilities should have the opportunity to acquire and develop, with available Federal and State grant-in-aid support, one town park and associated recreation facilities.

**Maintenance of Existing Park and Outdoor Recreation Sites:** It is important to note that, in addition to recommendations relating to the provision of new park sites and facilities, this plan anticipates the maintenance in continued recreational use of existing publicly owned recreation sites within the County. Maintenance activities at these sites should include, as necessary, such activities as the provision, paving, and resurfacing of parking lots and walkways; resurfacing of volleyball, basketball, and tennis court areas; provision, repair, or replacement of such support facilities as sportsfield lighting, park benches, picnic tables, and drinking fountains; provision, repair, or replacement of rest rooms, water supply facilities, maintenance buildings, and picnic shelters; and the maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other landscape plantings. Maintenance activities also include, importantly, the retrofitting of facilities where necessary to accommodate access by persons with disabilities.

The Federal Americans with Disabilities Act, adopted by the U. S. Congress in 1990, requires that "reasonable accommodation" be made to provide persons with disabilities equal opportunities for access to jobs, transportation, public facilities, and services, including access to recreational facilities. All new or renovated park and recreation facilities within the County must be designed and constructed to comply with the requirements of the Act. Existing public park and recreation facilities should be evaluated by the unit of government concerned to determine if improvements are needed to meet Federal accessibility requirements.

## PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The recommended park and open space plan for Waukesha County consists of an outdoor recreation element providing recommendations for parks and other outdoor recreation facilities and an open space preservation element providing recommendations for the protection of important natural resource

features. The recommended plan described in the preceding sections of this chapter provides a design for the attainment of the specific park acquisition and development objectives and the open space preservation objectives presented in Appendix G of this report. In a practical sense, however, the recommended park and open space plan for the County is not complete until the steps required to implement the plan have been specified. The remainder of this chapter is intended to serve as a guide for use in the implementation of the recommended plan, including a description of those actions required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and by Waukesha County and a description of the acquisition and development costs and priorities associated with the implementation of the recommended plan. A summary of acquisition and development costs is provided in Table 161.

### Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has authority and responsibility for park development, natural resource protection, water quality control, and water use regulations. Because of this broad range of authority and responsibility, certain Department functions have particular importance in the implementation of the County park and open space plan. The Department has the obligation to prepare a comprehensive statewide conservation and water resource plans; the authority to protect, develop, and regulate the use of state parks, forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, certain plant life, and other resources; and the authority to acquire conservation and scenic easements. The Department also has the authority to administer the Federal grant program known as the Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) Fund program within the State, and administers the State Stewardship Fund, which provides funding for County and local park and open space land acquisition and development. The Department also has the obligation to establish standards for floodplain and shoreland zoning and the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local actions, shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances.

It is important that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources approve and adopt the County park and open space plan in order to maintain the eligibility of the County to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation. The Department should also use available regulatory authority to guide urban development in accordance with the general location and extent of the recommended urban service areas